Disaster Response and the Law



Mr. W. Darrell Phillips

AIR FORCE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL SCHOOL

Agenda



Posse Comitatus

National Defense Areas

Environmental Laws

Claims

DoD References

- DoDD 3025.15, Military Assistance to Civil Authorities ("umbrella")
- DoDD 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)
- DoDD 3025.12, Military Assistance for Civil Disturbances (MACDIS)
- CJCSI 3710.01, DOD Counterdrug Support

Posse Comitatus

- Latin: "power or force of the county"
- Posse Comitatus Act
 - Originally enacted in 18
 - Intended to insure military subordination to a stron civil authority



Posse Comitatus Act 18 U.S.C. 1385

"Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not

Posse Comitatus Act 18 U.S.C. 1385

"Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not

Posse Comitatus Act 18 U.S.C. 1385

"Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not

Posse Comitatus Act

Who

What/When



Posse Comitatus Act

- Who
 - Active duty Army
 - **Active duty Air Force**





Posse Comitatus Act Who?

- Active duty Navy/Marines?
 - Courts: No
 - Congress: No, but . . .
 - 1974, allowed amendment to die
 - 1981, 10 USC § 3

Posse Comitatus Act Who?

- ◆ 10 USC § 375
 - Directed SECDEF to prescribe regs to prohibit direct participation by a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps in a search, seizure, arrest, or other similar activity unless . . .

authorized by law

Posse Comitatus Act Who?

- Reservists and National Guard?
 - Reservists: Yes, if on active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty for training
 - National Guard: Yes, if in Federal status (Title 10)

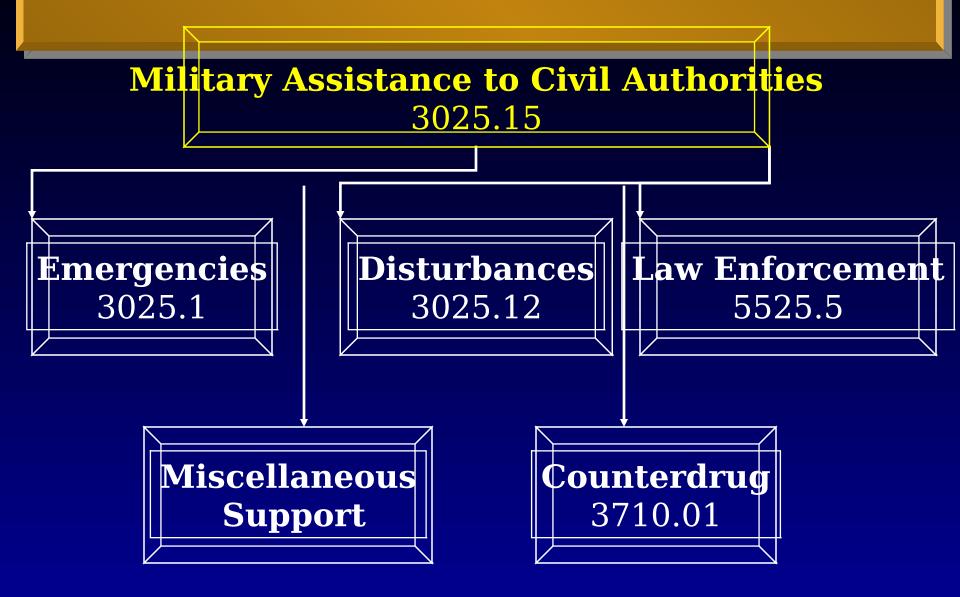
Posse Comitatus Act What/When?

- Can not "execute the laws"
- Prohibits direct assistance to civilian law enforcement officials

Posse Comitatus Act

- Regulation: DoDD 5525.5, DoD Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials
 - Defines prohibited direct assistance as:
 - Interdiction
 - Search or seizure
 - Arrest, apprehension, stop and frisk
 - Surveillance/pursuit of personnel, undercover agents, informants, investigators, interrogators

Civil Support



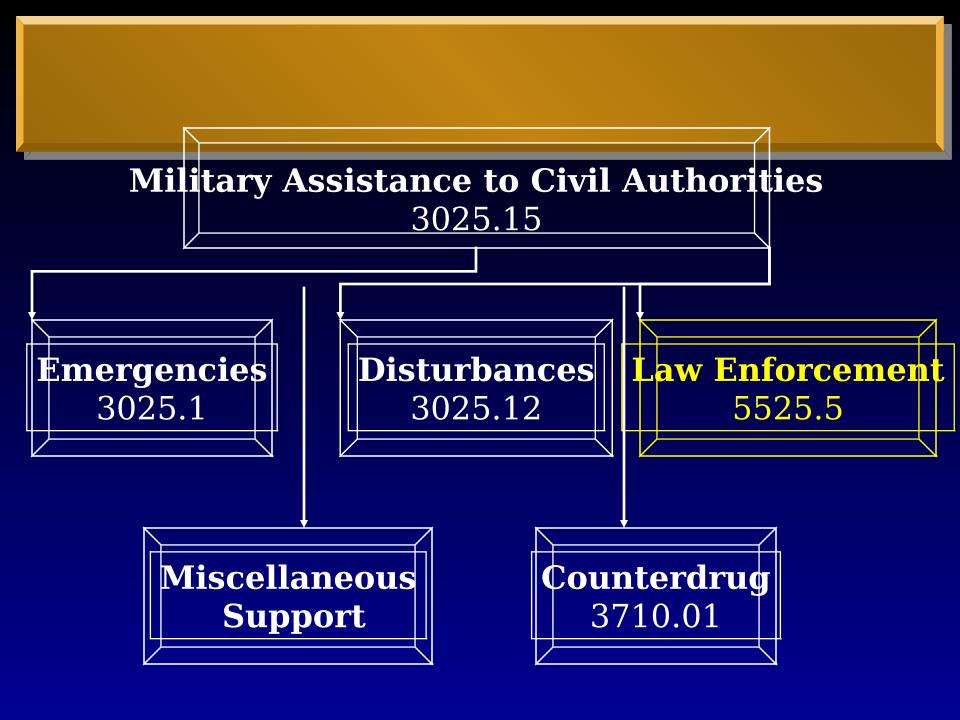
DRAFT DOD DIRECTIVES

- DoD Directive 3025.dd, Defense Support of Civil Authorities
 - Replaces 3025.15, 3025.1, and 3025.12
- DoD 3025.dd-M, DoD Manual for Defense Support of Civil Authorities

Civil Support DoDD 3025.15

- Governs all DoD military assistance to civil authorities
- Evaluation criteria for requests
 - Legality
 - Lethality
 - Risk
 - Cost
 - Appropriateness
 - Impact on Readine





Support to Law Enforcement

- DoDD 5525.5, DoD
 Cooperation with Civilian
 Law Enforcement Officials
- Primary Concern:

 Potential violations of the
 Posse Comitatus Act

Support to Law Enforcement DoDD 5525.5

- An exception to PCA allowing certain support to law enforcement
 - Sharing information
 - Loan of equipment and facilities
 - Maintenance and operation of equipment

Expert Advice and Training DoDD 5525.5

- Training
 - Basic v. advanced military skills
- Advice
 - Includes MWD team
 - WMD
- Approval authoritie



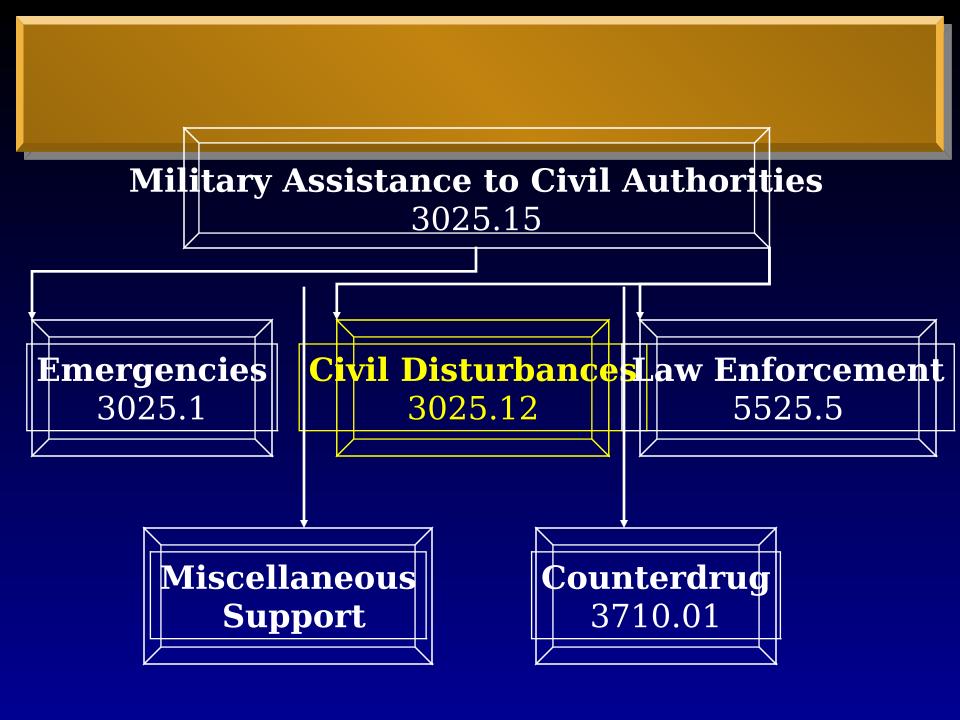
Court-Recognized Exception

Military Purpose Doctrine

- DoDD 5525.5, encl. 4
- Actions taken for primary purpose of furthering a military or foreign affairs function of the US, regardless of incidental benefit to civilian authorities

Court-Recognized Exception

- Military Purpose Doctrine
 - Investigations and other actions related to enforcement of the UCMJ
 - Protection of classified information or equipment
 - Protection of DoD personnel, DoD equipment, and official guests of the DoD



Civil Disturbances



Civil Disturbances

- President's Authority:
 - Constitution
 - Art. 4 § 4
 - Insurrection Act
 - 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-335
- DoD Authority:
 - **3025.15; 3025.12**
 - Exception to PCA
 - DOJ in charge
 - DoD Exec Agent: ASD/HD; JDOMS now par of JCS



PRESIDENT'S CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

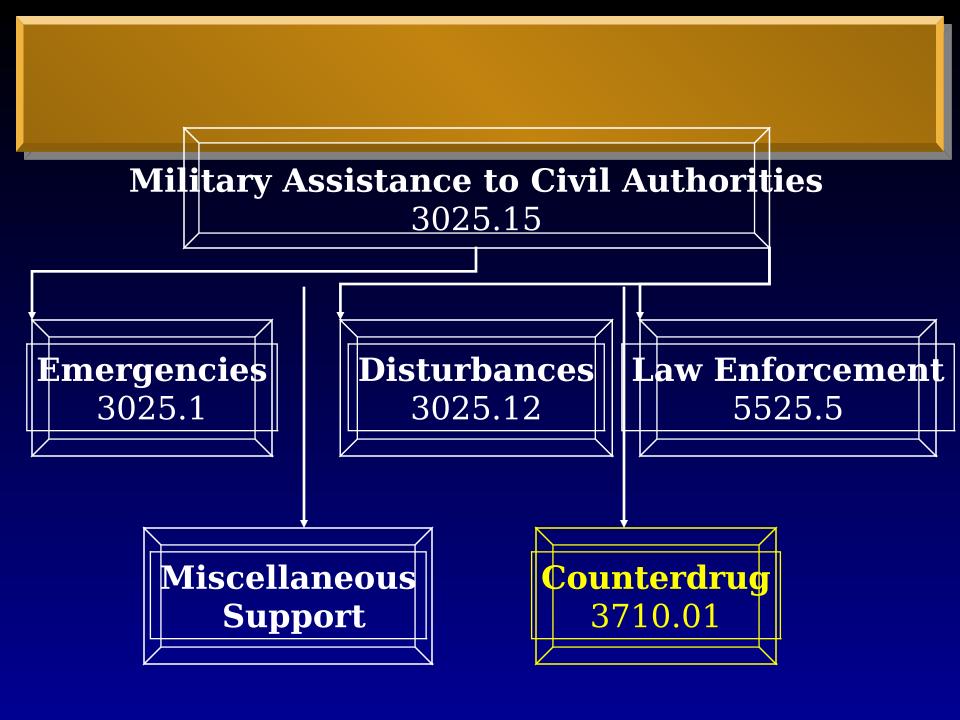
- Article II, Section 2. "The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States...."
- Article IV, Section 4. "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence."

INSURRECTION ACT

- 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-335, 672
- Effectuates President's constitutional authority to:
 - provide assistance to a state to suppress an insurrection
 - enforce Federal authority or suppress a rebellion
 - suppress an insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy that deprives any part or class of people of rights, and state unable to provide protection of law
 - order insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes within a limited time

JTF-LA

- Troop Strength
 - More than 6900 CA NG were deployed
 - More than 600 Marines were deployed
 - 1850 soldiers from the 7th Infantry Division were deployed



Counterdrug Support



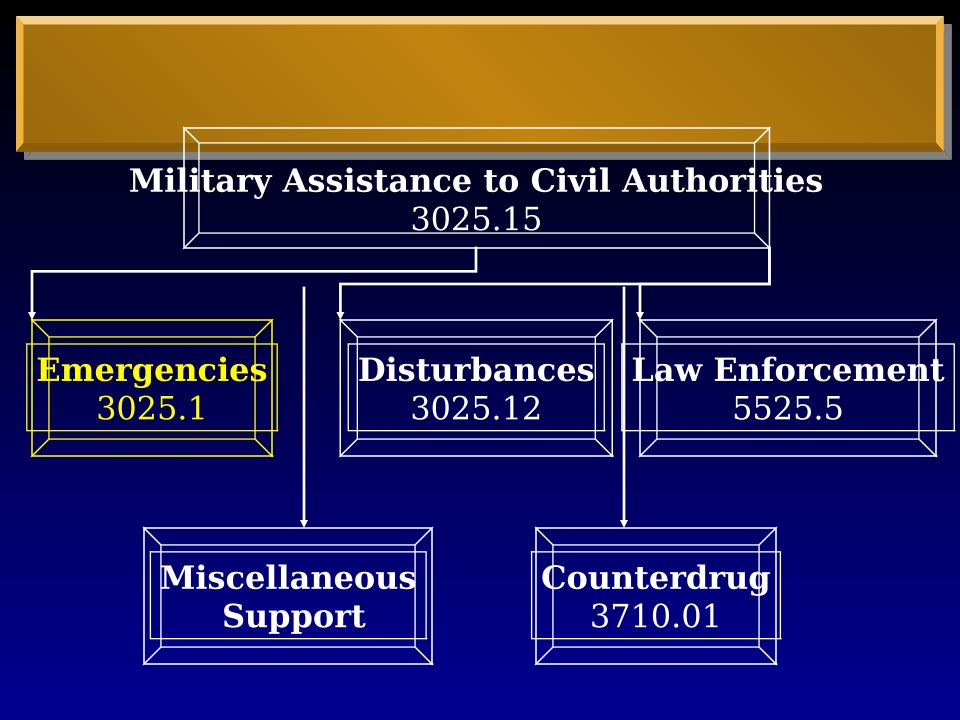
Counterdrug Support

Counterdrug support

- 10 USC §§ 371- 381
 - Congressional intent to allow greater counterdrug support
- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3710.01A, DOD Counterdrug Support

Counterdrug Support

- National Defense Authorization Act, FY 1991, Section 1004
- Primary authority for support (nonreimbursable)
 - Maintenance and repair of equipment
 - Transportation of personnel/supplies/ equipment
 - Training
 - Detection and monitoring
 - Aerial and ground reconnaissance



Disaster/Emergency



Military Disaster Support to Civil Authorities

Likely to be humanitarian in nature

US forces will likely be unarmed

 NG under state law unless federalized

"Major Disaster"

- NATURAL CATASTROPHE: including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, tidal, wave, earthquake, volcanic eruption, OR
- FIRE (regardless of cause) <u>OR</u>
- FLOOD, or (regardless of cause) <u>OR</u>
- EXPLOSION (regardless of cause) <u>OR</u>
- AND Damage of Sufficient Severity and Magnitude to Warrant Major Disas
 Assistance

Precedents

- 1865 Disaster Relief through the Freedman's Bureau
- Late 1800s Great Chicago Fire
- Late 1800s Johnstown Flood
- Late 1800s Charlestown Earthquake
- 1992 Hurricane Andrew
- 1998 New York Ice Storm
- Numerous deployments in support of domestic disaster relief missions

Authority to Provide Disaster Assistance

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974
- Department of Defense Directives:
 - DoDD 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities
 - DoD 3025.1-M, Manual for Civil Emergencies
 - DoDD 3025.15, Military Assistance to CAs
 - Draft Joint Pub 3-07.7, Doctrine for Civil Support
- Service Regulations

Stafford Act

- 42 U.S.C. § 5121, et seq.
- Primary legal authority for federal govt to participate in domestic disaster relief
- Applies in 50 States, DC, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, No. Mariana Islands, and Trust Territories of Pacific Islands
- FEMA's statutory basis for disaster relief
- DoD has NO independent statutory basis to provide disaster assistance.

Stafford Act

- Under Stafford Act, President may direct federal agencies, including DoD, to provide:
 - Personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and managerial, technical, and advisory services
- One of Three Scenarios:
 - Presidential Order to perform emergency work essential to preserve life and property
 - Presidential Declaration of a major disaster
 - Presidential Declaration of an emergency

Civil Response Process

DISASTE R Local first responders react

City requests aid from state

DHS implements Federal "National" Response Plan President declares major disaster or emergency

Governor requests PDD through DHS

DHS requests DoD

Secretary of Defense authorizes

USNORTHCOM orders response

Service Regulations

- Air Force Instruction 10-802, Military Support to Civil Authorities
 - Implements DoDD 3025.1
 - Specific guidance on funding and reimbursement, reporting requirements, and establishes emergency priorities
 - Sets forth the immediate response authority of an installation commander

Operational Issues

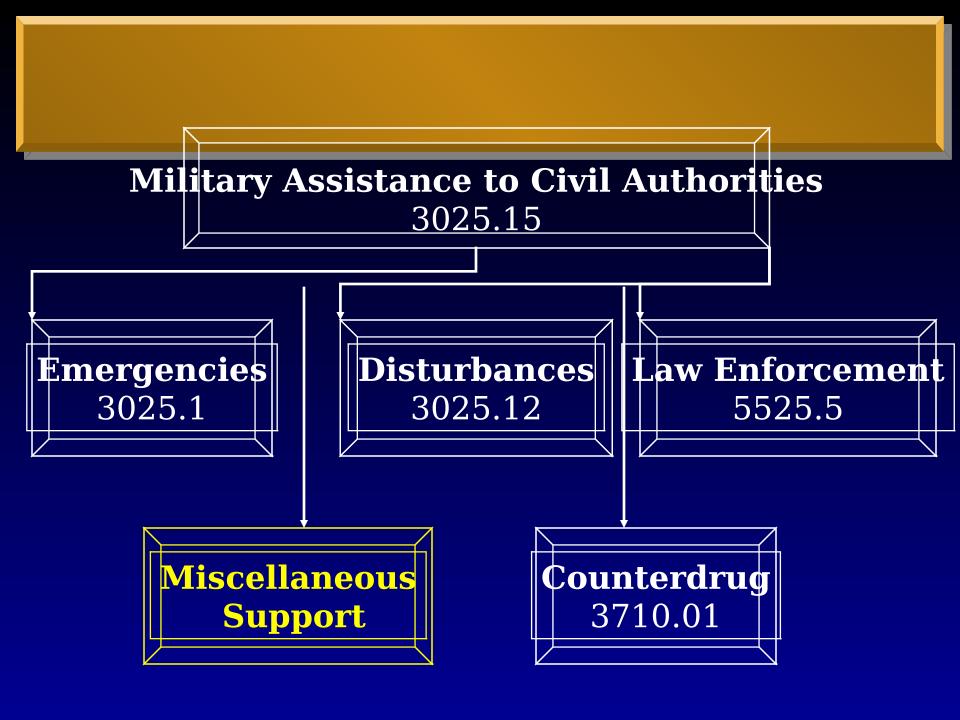
- * Stafford Act is NOT an exception to
 - Traffic control points
 - Patrolling
 - Security at supply depots
 - Force protection
- Use of Force
 - •Guidelines issued in mission order
 - Inherent right to self-

Immediate Response Authority

- Authority 3025.15; 3025.1
- Authorizes local military commanders to take action to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage
 - Imminently serious conditions
 - Time does not permit approval from higher HQ

Immediate Response Authority

- Support authorized
 - Rescue, evacuation, emergency treatment of casualties
 - Emergency restoration of power
 - Food distribution



Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosives Support



Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosives Support

- JCS ConPlan 0500-98, Military Assistance to Domestic Consequence Management Operations in Response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Situation (11 Feb 2002)
- Presumes units will deploy unarmed
 - Requires SecDef consultation with Attorney General to authorize arms
- Force protection is the responsibility of local law enforcement

National Defense Areas



- Internal Security Act of 1950 (50 USC 797)
- **DoDD 5200.8 (Apr 91)**
- AFI 31-101, 3.5(Dec99)

When Are They Used?

- To contain and secure resources on Non-federal lands within U.S.
- May be made necessary (examples)
 - Aircraft crashes
 - Emergency dispersal of aircraft to civilian airports
- Less discretion
 - Immobilized Nuke ground convoys
 - Special weapons involved

NDAs: Law Enforcement



- Contact civilian law enforcement agency (CLEA)
- Request assistance:
 - Crowd control
 - Arrest & Apprehension
- ◆ If they refuse, we may detain
- Use of force may be an issue
 - Check AFI 31-207, Arming and Use of Force by AF Personnel



Overseas

- U.S. authorities don't apply outside the U.S.
- Check the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)
- If no SOFA or it doesn't cover NDA issues, is there some other bilateral agreement?
 - e.g., NATO STANAG 3531, Safety Investigation and Reporting of Accidents/Incidents involving Military Aircraft and/or Missiles

Para 14

Military authority of occupying nation responsible for all measures taken when involves only their aircraft within limits of airfield

◆ Para 27

Nation of occurrence responsible to guard scene throughout investigation & ensure undisturbed until safety investigation is complete

Para 27 (cont)

If the operating nation provides guards to assist in securing the scene of the accident/incident, these guards shall abide at all times by the laws and regulations of the nation of occurrence

Para 9

Nation of occurrence ultimately responsible for investigating accident

 U.S. under authority of Para 11 has reserved the right to conduct an independent safety investigation instead of convening a committee comprised of the involved nations

Para 16

Communication with the press shall not be made without previous consultation between the two nations

 STANAG 3531 has not been ratified by all NATO members – signatories may have taken reservations – ALWAYS consult with JA before taking action off the installation

Claims



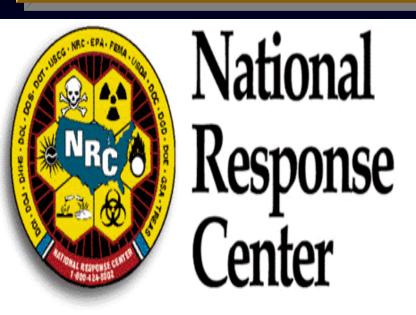
- Injured parties
- Landowners
- Payments
- Admissions
- Pictures

Claims in NATO

Losses to local nationals are considered under the provisions of Article VIII of the NATO SOFA

 Losses to U.S. military and civilian personnel are considered under the military claims act as implemented by AFI 51-501

Environmental Issues





Select a topic and click on the button to navigate through our site.

- General concern will be about "releases"
 - Leaks, leaching, etc
 - Any UNPERMITTED releases
- Person in charge must report
 - detect, prevent, & abate a release
- CEV should be POC

Liability



- Civil liability
 - Monetary liability for the Air Force
 - "scope of employment"
- Criminal liability
 - CERCLA:
 - Failure to notify immediately after knowledge of release
 - False or misleading notification
 - Penalty: 5 years confinement and/or \$250,000 fine
 - EPCRA:
 - Violation of notification provision
 - Knowing and willful
 - Penalty: 5 years; \$50,000

Environmental Issues Overseas

 Final Governing Standards – Combine U.S. and host nation standards to provide baseline for environmental compliance

 Extremely important to ensure coordination with CEV and JA to ensure proper notifications are made

Summary



Posse Comitatus

National Defense Areas

Environmental Laws

Claims

Questions?

